



DRAFT COMMUNIQUE | JUNE 9TH – 10TH, 2014.

Theme:

“Harnessing Multi-Stakeholder Framework for Internet Governance and Economic Growth”

Goal:

To Harmonize National Multi-Stakeholders’ Positions based on the Global IGF 2014 -Point Agenda:

Policies Enabling Access | Content Creation, Dissemination and Use | Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development | IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem |; Enhancing Digital Trust; Internet and Human Right | Critical Internet Resources | Emerging Issues

Organizers:



Nigerian Internet Registration Association in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Communication Technology, (FMCT), Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) and National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA)

Background

Rising from a 2-day Nigeria Internet Governance Forum (NIGF) organised by the Local Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group (LMAG) of Nigeria at the Muson Centre, Lagos Island on the 9th and 10th of June 2014, with the themes; **“Internet Governance for Job Creation and Social Enterprise Development”** targeted at the youth on the first day and **"Harnessing Multi-Stakeholders Framework for Internet Governance & Economic Growth"** as the central theme on the second day and with the **objective** of engaging multi-stakeholder’s nature of the Forum to harness and aggregate productive ideas, best practices and experiences towards facilitating an all-inclusive framework for internet governance in Nigeria that will actively stimulate economic growth, we the participants at the forum:

Recall:

- That this is the 2014 edition of Nigeria Internet Governance Forum
- That the Local Multi-stakeholders Advisory Group (LMAG) selected an exclusive workshop for the Nigerian Youth on the 9th of June 2014 at Muson Centre, Onikan, Lagos bearing in mind that the Nigerian youths need to be actively engaged on the internet to harness the positive potentials therein for job creation and social enterprise.
- That six sub-themes for the main forum were selected as follow:
 - I. Building Democratic Framework for Data inclusion & Internet Governance in Nigeria;
 - II. Infusion of Internet Governance Framework for Local Content growth, Education Development, and Healthcare Delivery;
 - III. Engendering Framework for balancing Internet Surveillance in a Trusted Community through Multi-Stakeholder Engagement;
 - IV. Making Internet Access an Essential Economic Tool;
 - V. Connecting at Internet Exchange Point of Nigeria for Affordable Internet and Security and;
 - VI. Emerging Issues.

RECOGNISE:

1. That in addition to these themes, issues of Multi-stakeholder participation, Capacity Building, Impact on Vulnerable groups, Cybersecurity and Cross-border Internet Governance are important for Nigeria
2. The internet has evolved and matured over the past few decades to become a most important infrastructure that pervades every sphere of human endeavour in Nigeria.
3. The internet has become a mainstream for economic activities and social interactions.
4. With the adoption of local content policy, it is easier to examine how best it can impact Internet governance issues
5. ICT can be maximally utilized for social capital development in order to ensure the sustainable growth of a stable, secure and robust internet for socio-economic development which is necessary and important for National economy
6. Every Internet user needs to be assured that the information online is secure and that their privacy is not being breached for any reason

7. A vibrant Internet community is anchored on mutual trust and confidence building among stakeholders
8. An Internet which is open and collaborative is the starting point to making it a stronger platform for human rights and economic development
9. Connecting at an Internet exchange point in Nigeria would help deliver the benefits of liberalization, lower prices and greater usage which in turn can provide support towards the development and security of the internet sector in Nigeria.
10. Activities of the Local Multi-stakeholders Advisory Group (LMAG) has contributed to create awareness and a wave of opinion that has prompted USA to give up some rights of control of the internet
11. Nigeria as a country is not developing the internet; we are only contributing majorly to the growth of internet usage
12. Contents that are structured to innovate, educate Nigerians as a whole is not available. So whilst we know that there are Nigerians on Facebook and other social media sites; there is a lack of content by and for Nigerians that can contribute to development in general
13. Most patents that are registered under the internet in Nigeria are done by international companies that are doing business in Nigeria
14. Digitally disadvantaged are identified as women, physically challenged, aged, the rich in urban communities, the local government areas and public sector operators
15. Initiative of linking all IXPNs in Nigeria is an issue

EFFORTS:

1. Federal Ministry of Communication Technology (MCT) has focused on facilitating a universal access to communication infrastructure, promoting the utilization of ICT in all spheres of life, promoting and facilitating the development of ICT sector and its contribution to the gross domestic product as well as facilitating the adoption of technology to drive transparency in government for effective public service delivery
2. Through the efforts of the MCT Over 63 million Nigerians now connect to the internet through Telco networks
3. The country's recently rebased GDP also show that ICT is now the 4th largest contributor to the country's GDP with about 80% contribution
4. Efforts to perfect 'Connect Nigeria' is in top gear as this will ensure a pervasive broadband infrastructure all over Nigeria
5. NCC and NITDA are providing and will continue to provide internet services to rural areas and schools
6. NCC, NITDA and other agencies will continue to focus on providing facilities in Public Access Venues (PAVs), funded by Universal Service Provision Fund (USPF) and NITDA
7. Collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Education and the Nigerian Universities Commission (NUC), the National Research and Education Network (NgREN), with the world bank on providing connectivity to 27 universities in the first instance with provision for expansion to other tertiary institutions has reached advanced stage
8. The Rockefeller foundation has decided to partner with FMCT to rollout the 'Naijacloud' (microwork/e-lancing) programme across the 36 states of the federation after the successful implementation about a year ago which saw 10,000 people joining the online platform.
9. On security, NITDA successfully launched a Cybercrime Emergency Response Team (CERT) in April this year and efforts are in top gear to continue work with the national security

adviser to improve on cybercrime situation in every sector in Nigeria while also working towards the successful passage of the cyber crime bill into law by the National Assembly.

10. Project 'Getting Government online' initiative is succeeding as various e-government projects such as IPPIS and GIFMIS have already resulted in the saving of billions of naira in government revenue.

RECOMMEND:

1. The need to Maintain the relevance of NIGF in the ICT sector
2. That participants at the various fora to move from participation to positive engagement
3. Stable funding for Nigeria Internet Governance Forum
4. The academia need to be actively engaged especially with the need to develop online research
5. There should be wider and more efficient publicity on activities of this nature
6. The initiative of multi-stakeholder partnership arrangement of NiRA is the most important thing to be adopted for growth and development of the internet and must be encouraged
7. The need to emphasize and promote national identity through NiRA and relevant government agencies
8. The need to build local Apps and content for government services
9. The need to include professionals and encourage political participation to facilitate law-making related to internet governance and the need for adequate legislation and compliance to the internet
10. Government should support more Public Access Venues (PAVs)
11. It is necessary for our nation to harness a policy framework towards achieving digital inclusion roadmap
12. The need to reassess the governance model of the global internet ecosystem and ensure that a more robust, all encompassing system is designed that will ensure the continuity of the internet as one single global resource uniformly available and accessible to all
13. The great need to renew collaborative efforts to help provide a coordinated mechanism for the country's participations in the regional and global Internet Governance dialogues, meaning that it is imperative to stimulate government intervention in global internet issues.
14. Focus on transformation of our economy to a knowledge based economy for inclusive growth, job and wealth creation, more especially for our youth.
15. That local (indigenous) contents produced locally and hosted globally are better for productivity and growth of the Nation's economy and should be of high priority; as such Evaluation, Marketing & Development of our contents should be encouraged
16. Internet should be used as a veritable digital platform to facilitate access to health, education and agriculture etc
17. A knowledge driven society through online education
18. There should be a better focus on cybersecurity
19. Every Internet user needs to be assured that the information online is secure and that their privacy is not being breached for any reason as such there is need for a balance such that security and safety are not compromised. As such the need for a vibrant Internet community that is anchored on mutual trust and confidence building among stakeholders
20. Nigeria should run a system that must be internet centric, powered by a broadband system with enabled remote mobile, sound password, backup and other network and safety features.
21. Nigeria should have a security system that possesses spy capabilities to facilitate easy investigation with enabled espionage capacity.

22. Security systems must be developed to meet the needs of the environment and not just copied and lifted from elsewhere.
23. That lawyers and prosecutors should be trained to service the area of the internet with right governance and legislation.
24. There has to be a gate way (aggregation platform) in Nigeria to enable our local infrastructure to be heard
25. Awareness should be done in our tertiary institutions to enable the youth upload our local content on the internet
26. There should be bandwidth within Nigeria to drive our local content.
27. NUC and major stakeholders should be involved on content developments
28. There should be a conscious effort to increase the 6As: Affordability, Accessibility, Adoption, Acceptability, Adaptation (localisation) and Advocacy implementation
29. Foreign countries should be prevented from having access to sensitive information from Nigeria as such boundaries have to be set in the cyber world
30. There is need to improve on basic infrastructure such as power and security that will guarantee steady and uninterrupted internet access.
31. There must be more collaboration between ISP's and Telcos. Route servers have to be domiciled in Nigeria
32. There is need to have at least one IXP in each region in Nigeria
33. Government should reverse things through regulation. All POPs (Point of Presence) should all be connected by fibre and linked together.
34. Misuse of the social media to send wrong signals or create panic should be discouraged
35. There is the need to transfer IANA rights to multi-stakeholders outside the shores of America to ensure global participation and security of data
36. Community Internet Enabled Enterprise can be funded through projects such as USTF, SABI (NCC) and Community Resource Centres. NITDA fund could also develop such financing intervention
37. People should not take ownership of jobs that are not theirs

RESOLUTION:

1. Move all government domains to .ng domain name
2. Host data related applications on national backbone like galaxy backbone to promote national security
3. Our local content must be promoted and awareness created
4. There should be content value chain for all the stakeholders in local content development
5. Academic curriculum in our higher institutions should encourage local content development on the internet
6. There should be infrastructure to enable and drive the citizenry for content development
7. All stakeholders from government to the least citizenry should endeavour to boost and encourage our local content growth

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